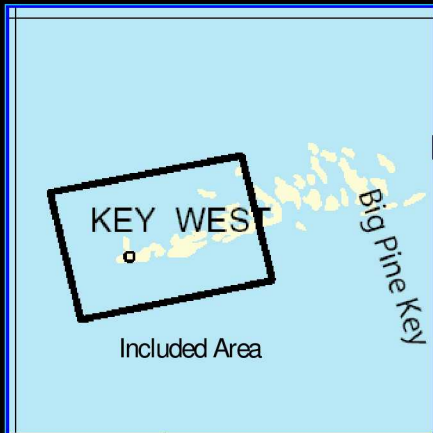


BookletChartTM

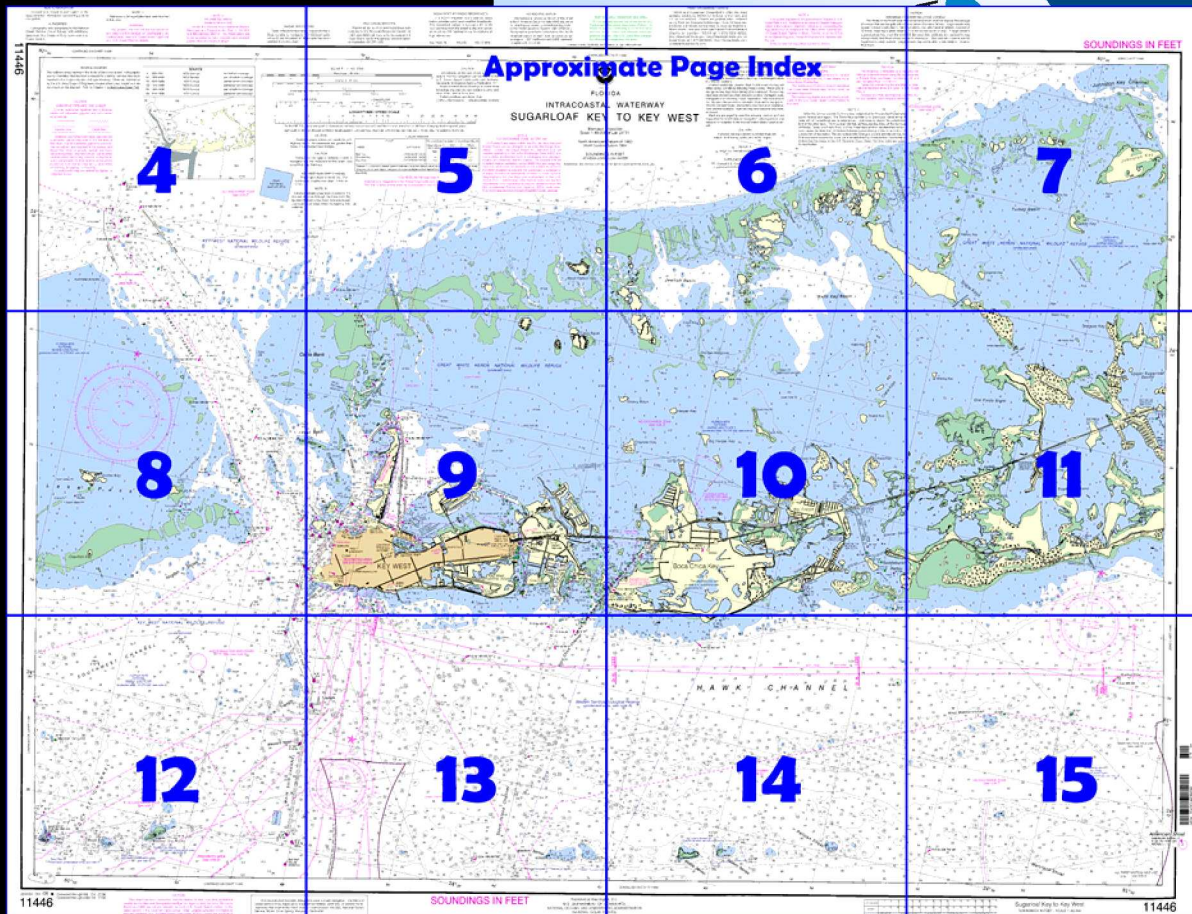
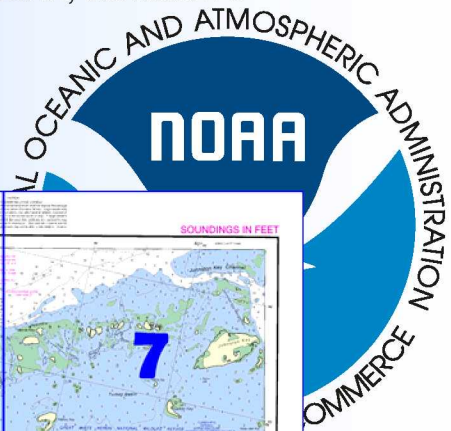
Sugarloaf Key to Key West

(NOAA Chart 11446)



A reduced scale NOAA nautical chart for small boaters. When possible, use the full size NOAA chart for navigation.

- ✓ Complete, reduced scale nautical chart
- ✓ Print at home for free
- ✓ Convenient size
- ✓ Up to date with all Notices to Mariners
- ✓ United States Coast Pilot excerpts
- ✓ Compiled by NOAA, the nation's chartmaker.



Home Edition (not for sale)



What are Nautical Charts?

Nautical charts are a fundamental tool of marine navigation. They show water depths, obstructions, buoys, other aids to navigation, and much more. The information is shown in a way that promotes safe and efficient navigation. Chart carriage is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry America's commerce. They are also used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters.

What is a BookletChart™?

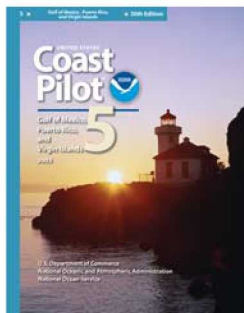
This BookletChart is made to help recreational boaters locate themselves on the water. It has been reduced in scale for convenience, but otherwise contains all the information of the full-scale nautical chart. The bar scales have also been reduced, and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart. See the Note at the bottom of page 5 for the reduction in scale applied to this chart.

Whenever possible, use the official, full scale NOAA nautical chart for navigation. Nautical chart sales agents are listed on the Internet at <http://www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov>.

This BookletChart does NOT fulfill chart carriage requirements for regulated commercial vessels under Titles 33 and 44 of the Code of Federal Regulations.

Notice to Mariners Correction Status

This BookletChart has been updated for chart corrections published in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners, the National Geospatial Intelligence Agency Weekly Notice to Mariners, and, where applicable, the Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners. Additional chart corrections have been made by NOAA in advance of their publication in a Notice to Mariners. The last Notices to Mariners applied to this chart are listed in the Note at the bottom of page 7. Coast Pilot excerpts are not being corrected.



[Coast Pilot 5, Chapter 4 excerpts]

(18) **Key West Harbor** is in front of the city of Key West, protected on the E side by the island and on the other sides by **Tank and Wisteria Islands**, reefs, and sand flats. The harbor is entered through breaks in the reef by several principal channels with depths of about 13 to 33 feet, and several minor channels.

(21) **San Key Light** (24°27'12"N., 81°52'30"W.), 109 feet above the water, is shown from a white, square, pyramidal

skeleton tower enclosing a stair cylinder and square dwelling.

(22) **Main Ship Channel** is the only deep-draft approach to Key West. Federal project depth is 34 feet from the Straits of Florida to a turning basin off the Naval Air Station Truman Annex Mole and inside the annex basin, thence 30 feet to an upper turning basin off Key West Bight, and then 12 feet to and including a turning basin in the bight. The channel

from the entrance to the upper turning basin is marked by lighted ranges and other aids to navigation.

(23) **Northwest Channel** is a medium-draft passage between Key West Harbor and the Gulf of Mexico. The depth was 12 feet. Vessels can pass directly across the reefs from the Gulf to the Straits of Florida by way of Northwest Channel and Main Ship Channel.

(24) The jetties on either side of the Gulf entrance to Northwest Channel are 0.3 to 0.5 mile from the centerline of the channel, and only the outer part of the E jetty shows above low water. The NW end of the jetty is marked by a light. The channel is marked by lights, a **166°** lighted range, daybeacons, and lighted and unlighted buoys.

(26) **Southwest Channel** has been swept to a depth of 23 feet, and is marked by buoys. A general course following the aids leads to the outer anchorage and Main Ship Channel. Strangers should not attempt passage at night.

(27) **West Channel** is deep but unmarked. It is used by shrimp boats and small craft bound toward the Dry Tortugas. Local knowledge is advised for safe passage.

(28) **Calda Channel** is narrow and crooked, but is well marked by daybeacons and a light at the N end. The depth was 3 feet except for shoaling close to the aids marking the channel. Severe shoaling was reported to extend into the channel between Daybeacon 6 and Daybeacon 8. The channel should be used only with local knowledge and during good visibility.

(84) **Boca Chica Key**, is the site of the Key West U.S. Naval Air Station. A **naval restricted area** extends about 150 yards from the shoreline along a portion of the NE side of the Naval Air Station. **Boca Chica Channel**, with a depth of 9 feet from Hawk Channel to the naval air station basin on the west side of the key, is marked by a light at the entrance, thence by lights and daybeacons. The basin provides a good hurricane anchorage for small vessels in emergencies only.

(86) Two auxiliary channels marked by private daybeacons lead off Boca Chica Channel. Channel A leads NW just N of Boca Chica Channel Daybeacon 5. A large boatyard has an entrance on the W side of the channel between Daybeacon 5A and an overhead cable. Transient berths, hull and engine repairs, water, ice, diesel fuel, are available.

(87) A marina is N of the overhead cable. Water, ice, gasoline, are available.

(88) The depth was 6 feet to Daybeacon 5A, and then 5 feet to the marina.

(89) Channel B leads NW from opposite Boca Chica Channel Light 8 toward the Route U.S. 1 bridge. The depth was 4 feet.

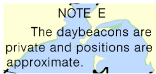
(90) A marina in the NW corner by highway U.S. 1 has transient berths, hull and engine repairs, and gasoline.

(91) **Safe Harbor**, is a medium-draft harbor on the S side of Stock Island. A privately dredged channel leads from Hawk Channel into the harbor. A light marks the approach; lights and a daybeacon mark the channel. The depth in the entrance channel was 12 feet, with greater depths inside the harbor.

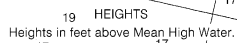
(95) A privately dredged spur channel E of Safe Harbor leads to a large marina on the SE end of Stock Island. A depth of 18 feet was available to the facility. The channel is marked by private daybeacons. Berths, gasoline, diesel fuel, water, ice, electricity, a launching ramp, storage, and complete marine supplies are available. The **dockmaster** can be contacted on VHF-FM channel 16.

(96) **Cow Key Channel** is narrow and marked by private daybeacons. A shoal that bares is 0.2 mile SSW of the SW point of Cow Key. The depths were 3.7 feet in the channel to a point 0.6 mile above the entrance, thence 3.6 feet to the highway bridges 0.9 mile above the entrance. Two highway bridges with a clearance of 9 feet cross the channel between the keys. N of the highway bridges the channel is difficult to follow. Scuba tanks can be filled at a diving facility on the E side of the channel at the bridges. An adjacent marina has berths, a launching ramp, water, ice, storage, and some marine supplies. Another marina on Stock Island has berths, gasoline, storage, and marine supplies. A depth of 4 feet was available to the facility.

Table of Selected Chart Notes



Corrected through NM Oct. 21/06
Corrected through LNM Oct. 17/06



NOTE B

Extensive shoaling has been reported in the marked channel through the Keys from Big Spanish Channel to Key West. Mariners should use local knowledge when navigating this waterway.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION

Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

WARNING

The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE C

Numerous submerged piles have been reported in this area.

CAUTION

Temporary changes or defects in aids to navigation are not indicated on this chart. See Local Notice to Mariners.

AUTHORITIES

Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

18 Consult U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5 for important supplemental information.

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.

NOTE D

PROHIBITED AREAS

(Areas to be avoided)

Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO Advisory SN/Circ. 145, these areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.521" northward and 0.685" eastward to agree with this chart.

CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117.

Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution.

Station positions are shown thus:
○ (Accurate location) ○ (Approximate location)

CAUTION

SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES

Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling.

Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Key West, FL WXJ-95 162.40 MHz

RADAR REFLECTORS

Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk, extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation. Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard unit.

NOTE Z

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/fowow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S. Coast Pilots 4 & 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are published in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander, 7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville, Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683, <http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>, or help@OceanGrafix.com.

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Presidential Proclamation, some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, previously identified as the outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to depict the jurisdictional limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boundary off the Gulf coast of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile Line elsewhere remain in most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction and the outer limit of the jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zone and the 200-nautical mile Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presidential Proclamation. Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these maritime limits are subject to modification.

CAUTION

WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

The "Rules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage of a vessel that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may appear to move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of 12 knots, requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's superstructure may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may unexpectedly find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be hazardous to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small raft close to their bows.

COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

TIDAL INFORMATION

PLACE	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
NAME	(LAT/LONG)	feet	feet	feet
Bird Key	(24°35' N/081°38' W)	1.1	0.9	0.1
Channel Key	(24°36' N/081°44' W)	1.4	1.1	0.2
Key West	(24°33' N/081°49' W)	1.8	1.5	0.2

Dashes (---) located in datum columns indicate unavailable datum values for a tide station. Real-time water levels, tide predictions, and tidal current predictions are available on the internet from <http://tidesandcurrents.noaa.gov>. (Sep 2006)

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Norfolk, VA to Fort Pierce FL; 10 feet Fort Pierce, FL to Miami FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to Cross Bank, Florida Bay.

The authorized Federal project extension from Cross Bank (Florida Bay) to Key West has been improved.

The controlling depths are published periodically in the U.S. Coast Guard Local Notice to Mariners.

Distances

The Waterway is indicated by a magenta line. Mileage distances shown along the Waterway are in Statute Miles, southward from Norfolk, VA, and are indicated thus: —●—

Tables for converting Statute Miles to International Nautical Miles are given in U.S. Coast Pilot 4.

Courses are TRUE and must be CORRECTED for any variation and compass deviation.

AIDS TO NAVIGATION
Consult U.S. Coast Guard Light List for supplemental information concerning aids to navigation.

AUTHORITIES
Hydrography and topography by the National Ocean Service, Coast Survey, with additional data from the Corps of Engineers and U.S. Coast Guard.

NOTE C
Numerous submerged piles have been reported in this area.

WARNING
The prudent mariner will not rely solely on any single aid to navigation, particularly on floating aids. See U.S. Coast Guard Light List and U.S. Coast Pilot for details.

NOTE D
PROHIBITED AREAS
(Areas to be avoided)
Under the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary and Protection Act, Pub. L. 101-605 and IMO advisory SN/Circ. 145, those areas are to be avoided by tank vessels and vessels greater than 50 meters in length.

RADAR REFLECTORS
Radar reflectors have been placed on many floating aids to navigation. Individual radar reflector identification on these aids has been omitted from this chart.

11446

81° 56' CONTINUED ON CHART 11439

SOURCE DIAGRAM

The outlined areas represent the limits of the most recent hydrographic survey information that has been evaluated for charting. Surveys have been banded in this diagram by date and type of survey. Channels maintained by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers are periodically resurveyed and are not shown on this diagram. Refer to Chapter 1, United States Coast Pilot.

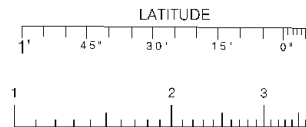
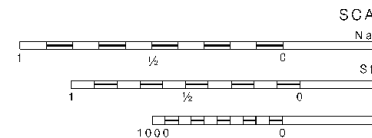
SOURCE

A 1990-2001	NOS Surveys	full bottom coverage
B1 1990-2000	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B2 1970-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B3 1940-1989	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B4 1900-1939	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage
B5 1834-1899	NOS Surveys	partial bottom coverage

CAUTION
SUBMARINE PIPELINES AND CABLES
Charted submarine pipelines and submarine cables and submarine pipeline and cable areas are shown as:



Additional uncharted submarine pipelines and submarine cables may exist within the area of this chart. Not all submarine pipelines and submarine cables are required to be buried, and those that were originally buried may have become exposed. Mariners should use extreme caution when operating vessels in depths of water comparable to their draft in areas where pipelines and cables may exist, and when anchoring, dragging, or trawling. Covered wells may be marked by lighted or unlighted buoys.



To find SPEED, place one point of divider right point on 60 and left point will then indicate

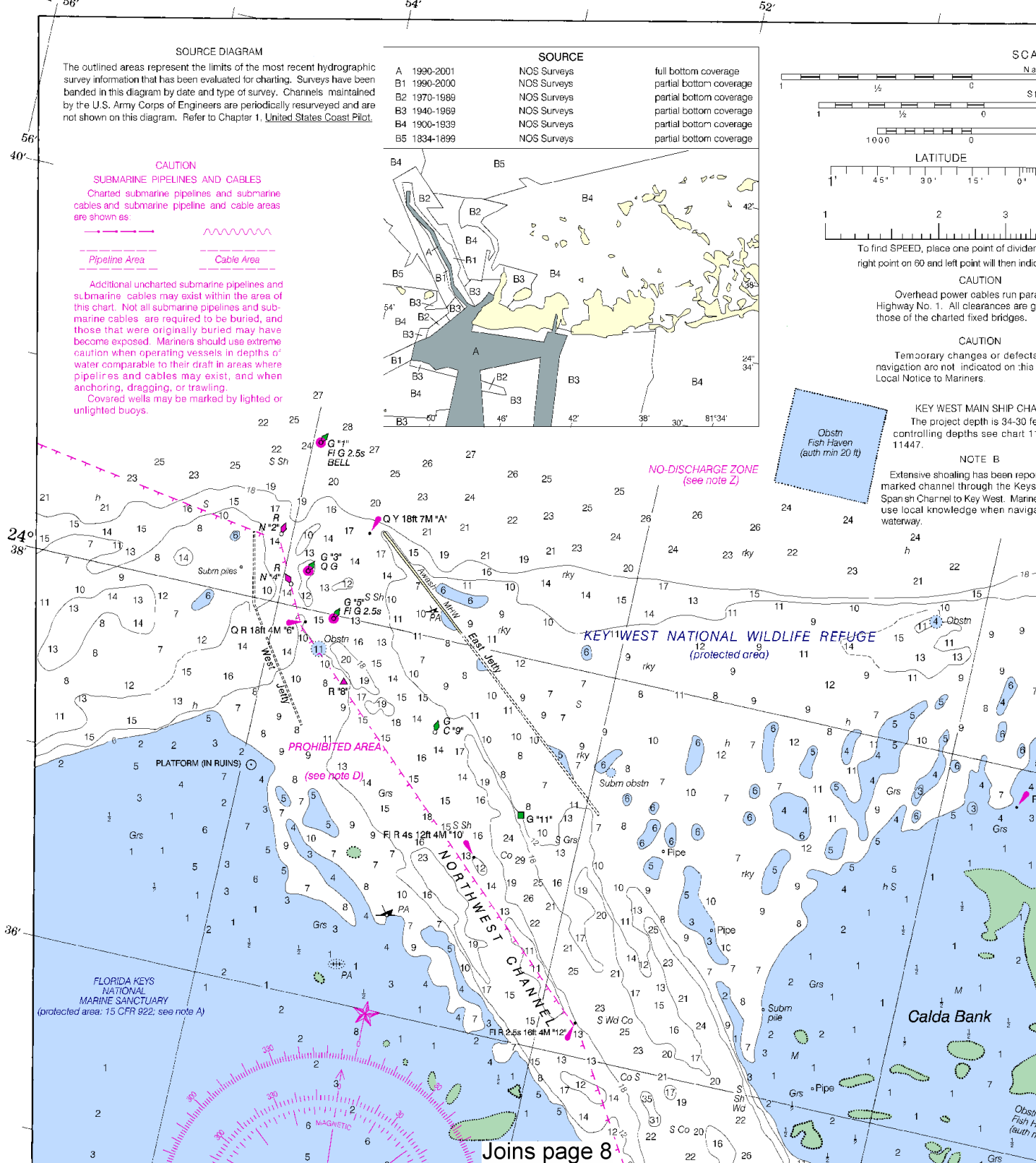
CAUTION
Overhead power cables run parallel Highway No. 1. All clearances are given those of the charted fixed bridges.

CAUTION
Temporary changes or defects in navigation are not indicated on this Local Notice to Mariners.

KEY WEST MAIN SHIP CHANNEL
The project depth is 34-30 feet controlling depths see chart 11 11447.

NOTE B

Extensive shoaling has been reported marked channel through the Keys Spanish Channel to Key West. Marine use local knowledge when navigating waterway.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



POLLUTION REPORTS

Report all spills of oil and hazardous substances to the National Response Center via 1-800-424-8802 (toll free), or to the nearest U.S. Coast Guard facility if telephone communication is impossible (33 CFR 153).

NOAA WEATHER RADIO BROADCASTS

The NOAA Weather Radio station listed below provides continuous weather broadcasts. The reception range is typically 20 to 40 nautical miles from the antenna site, but can be as much as 100 nautical miles for stations at high elevations.

Key West, FL WXJ-95 162.40 MHz

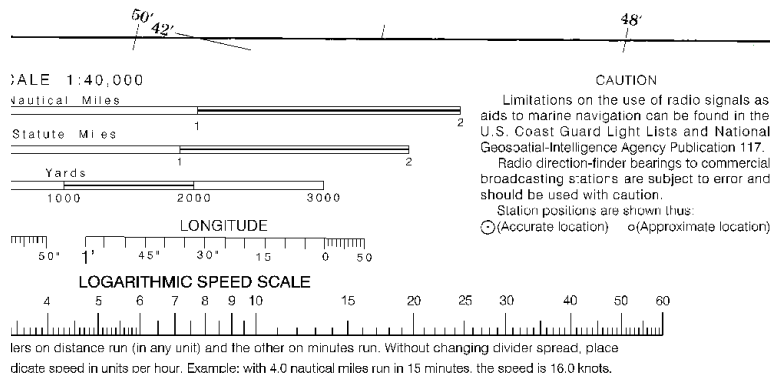
HORIZONTAL DATUM

The horizontal reference datum of this chart is North American Datum of 1983 (NAD 83), which for charting purposes is considered equivalent to the World Geodetic System 1984 (WGS 84). Geographic positions referred to the North American Datum of 1927 must be corrected an average of 1.521" northward and 0.685" eastward to agree with this chart.

Formerly 11445B, C&GS 854, 1st Combined Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 330

PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA

This chart falls entirely within the limits of a Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area around which mariners should exercise extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes for information regarding this area.



CAUTION

Limitations on the use of radio signals as aids to marine navigation can be found in the U.S. Coast Guard Light Lists and National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency Publication 117. Radio direction-finder bearings to commercial broadcasting stations are subject to error and should be used with caution. Station positions are shown thus: (Accurate location) (Approximate location)

CONTINUED ON CHART 11442



FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY SUGARLOAF KEY TO KEY

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 24°31'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System, 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

NAME	PLACE (LAT/LONG)	Height referred to datum of soundings (MLLW)		
		Mean Higher High Water	Mean High Water	Mean Low Water
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Channel Key	(24°36'N/081°44'W)	1.4	1.1	0.2
Key West	(24°33'N/081°49'W)	1.8	1.5	0.2

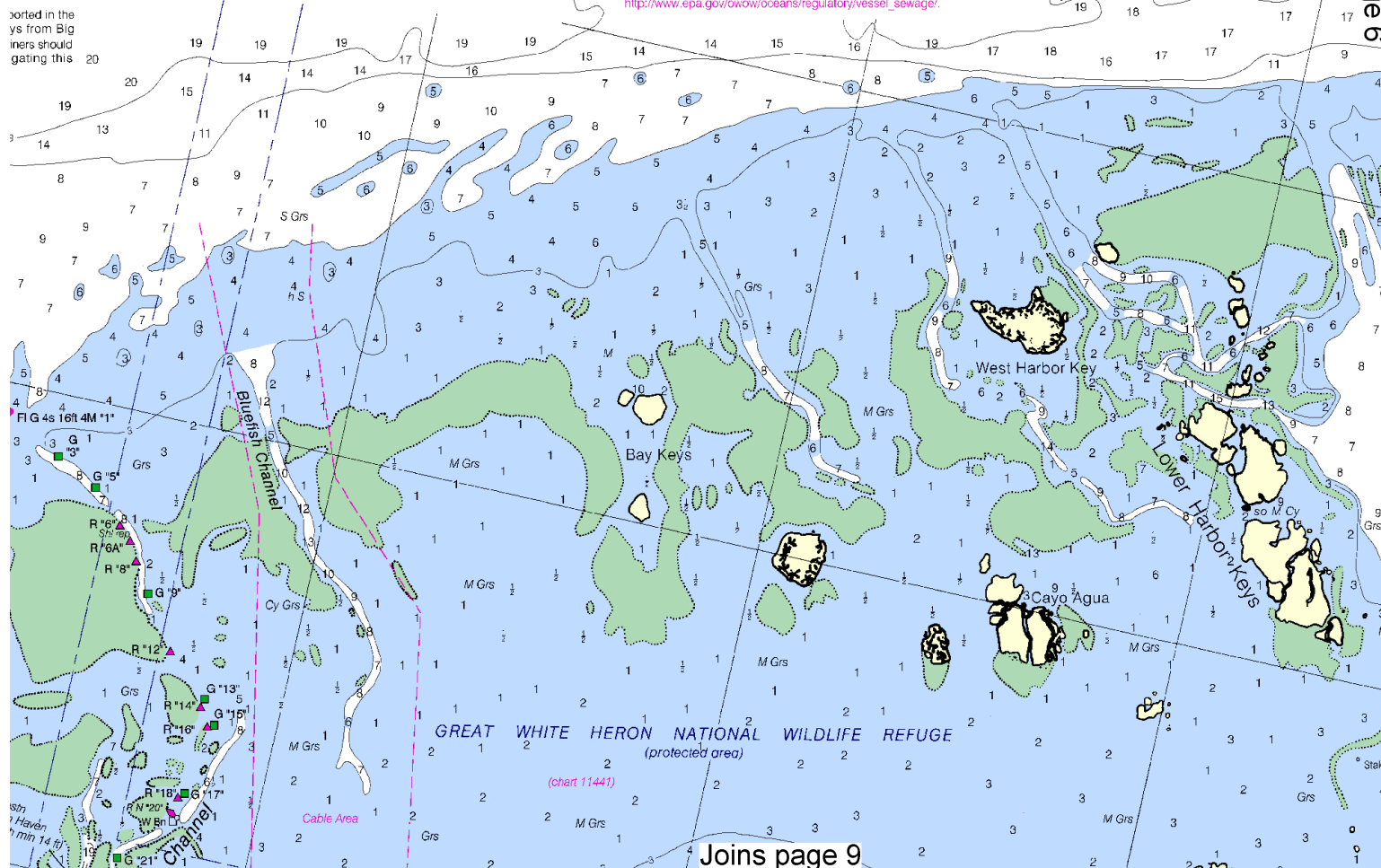
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COLREGS, 80.740 (see note A)

International Regulations for Preventing Collisions at Sea, 1972.
The entire area of this chart falls seaward of the COLREGS Demarcation Line.

NOTE Z NO-DISCHARGE ZONE, 40 CFR 140

All Florida State waters within the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary are designated as a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ). Under the Clean Water Act, Section 312, all vessels operating within a No-Discharge Zone (NDZ) are completely prohibited from discharging any sewage, treated or untreated, into the waters. All vessels with an installed marine sanitation device (MSD) that are navigating, moored, anchored, or docked within a NDZ must have the MSD disabled to prevent the overboard discharge of sewage (treated or untreated) or install a holding tank. Regulations for the NDZ are contained in the U.S. Coast Pilot. Additional information concerning the regulations and requirements may be obtained from the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) web site: http://www.epa.gov/owow/oceans/regulatory/vessel_sewage/.



This BookletChart was reduced to 75% of the original chart scale.
The new scale is 1:53333. Barscales have also been reduced and are accurate when used to measure distances in this BookletChart.

DATUM
datum of this chart
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PARTICULARLY SENSITIVE SEA AREA
This chart falls entirely within the limits of a
Particularly Sensitive Sea Area (PSSA). A
PSSA is an environmentally sensitive area
around which mariners should exercise
extreme caution. See U.S. Coast Pilot volumes
for information regarding this area.

Formerly 11445B, C&GS 854, 1st Combined Ed., Apr. 1959 KAPP 330

PRINT-ON-DEMAND CHARTS

NOAA and its partner, OceanGrafix, offer this chart
updated weekly by NOAA for Notices to Mariners and
critical corrections. Charts are printed when ordered
using Print-on-Demand technology. New Editions are
available 5-8 weeks before their release as traditional
NOAA charts. Ask your chart agent about Print-on-Demand
charts or contact NOAA at 1-800-584-4683,
<http://NauticalCharts.gov>, help@NauticalCharts.gov, or
OceanGrafix at 1-877-56CHART, <http://OceanGrafix.com>,
or help@OceanGrafix.com.

NOTE A

Navigation regulations are published in Chapter 2, U.S.
Coast Pilots 4 & 5. Additions or revisions to Chapter 2 are pub-
lished in the Notice to Mariners. Information concerning the
regulations may be obtained at the Office of the Commander,
7th Coast Guard District in Miami, Florida, or at the Office
of the District Engineer, Corps of Engineers in Jacksonville,
Florida.

Refer to charted regulation section numbers.

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CONTINUED ON CHART 11442

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42'



FLORIDA

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY FLOLOAF KEY TO KEY WEST

Mercator Projection
Scale 1:40,000 at Lat. 24°31'

North American Datum of 1983
(World Geodetic System, 1984)

SOUNDINGS IN FEET
AT MEAN LOWER LOW WATER

Additional information can be obtained at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

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REFUGE

6

HURRICANES AND TROPICAL STORMS

Hurricanes, tropical storms and other major storms may
cause considerable damage to marine structures, aids to
navigation and moored vessels, resulting in submerged debris
in unknown locations.

Charted soundings, channel depths and shoreline may not
reflect actual conditions following these storms. Fixed aids to
navigation may have been damaged or destroyed. Buoys may
have been moved from their charted positions, damaged, sunk,
extinguished or otherwise made inoperative. Mariners should
not rely upon the position or operation of an aid to navigation.
Wrecks and submerged obstructions may have been displaced
from charted locations. Pipelines may have become uncovered
or moved.

Mariners are urged to exercise extreme caution and are
requested to report aids to navigation discrepancies and
hazards to navigation to the nearest United States Coast Guard
unit.

CAUTION

Improved channels shown by broken lines are
subject to shoaling, particularly at the edges.

HEIGHTS

19 Heights in feet above Mean High Water.

SUPPLEMENTAL INFORMATION

18 Consult U.S. Coast Pilots 4 and 5 for important
supplemental information.

INTRACOASTAL WATERWAY

Project Depths

12 feet Norfolk, VA. to Fort Pierce FL; 10 feet
Fort Pierce, FL to Miami FL; 7 feet Miami, FL to
Cross Bank, Florida Bay.

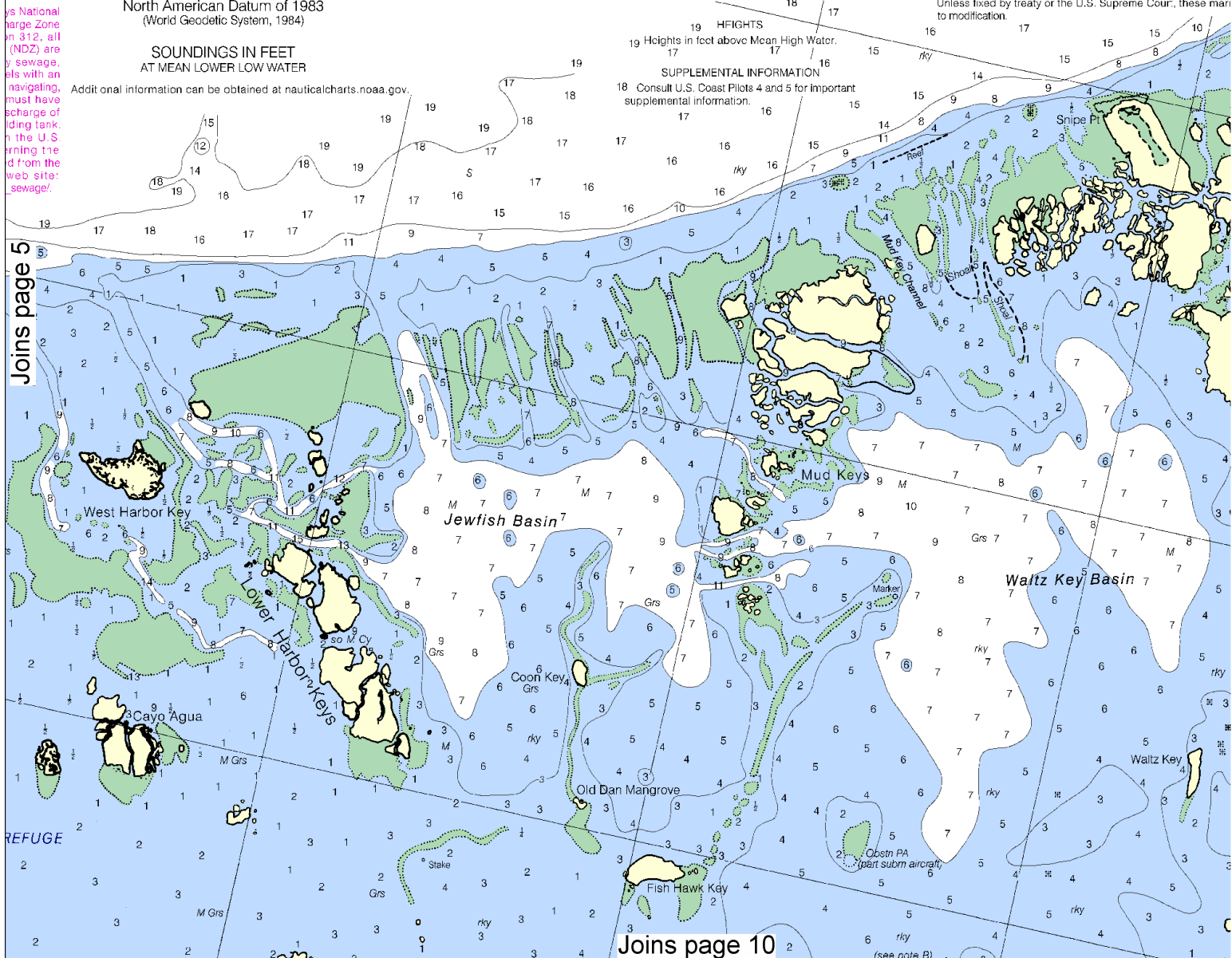
The authorized Federal project extension
from Cross Bank (Florida Bay) to Key West has
not been improved.

The controlling depths are published periodic-
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Mariners.

The Waterway
Mileage distance
in Statute Miles,
are indicated by
Tables for oc
national Nautica
Pilot 4.
Courses are 1
for any variation

NOTE X

Within the 12-nautical mile Territorial Sea, established by Pr-
some Federal laws apply. The Three Nautical Mile Line, prev-
outer limit of the territorial sea, is retained as it continues to d
limit of the other laws. The 9-nautical mile Natural Resource Boi
of Florida, Texas, and Puerto Rico, and the Three Nautical Mile l
most cases the inner limit of Federal fisheries jurisdiction in
jurisdiction of the states. The 24-nautical mile Contiguous Zon
m Exclusive Economic Zone were established by Presi
Unless fixed by treaty or the U.S. Supreme Court, these mari
to modification.



Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

See Note on page 5.



WARNINGS CONCERNING LARGE VESSELS

ules of the Road" state that recreational boats shall not impede the passage that can navigate only within a narrow channel or fairway. Large vessels may move slowly due to their large size but actually transit at speeds in excess of requiring a great distance in which to maneuver or stop. A large vessel's turn may block the wind with the result that sailboats and sailboards may find themselves unable to maneuver. Bow and stern waves can be to small vessels. Large vessels may not be able to see small craft close to

This nautical chart depicts the Florida Keys National Marine Sanctuary, specifically the area around the Great White Heron National Wildlife Refuge. The chart shows the Turkey Basin, Johnstone Key Channel, and various keys including Johnstone Key, Mallory Key, Snipe Keys, and Upper Sugarloaf Sound. It includes depth soundings, navigational aids, and a compass rose. The chart is titled "JOINS CHART 11448" and "Joins page 11".

Distances
 way is indicated by a magenta line
 one shown along the Waterway are
 s, southward from Norfolk, VA, and
 thus:
 converting Statute Miles to Inter-
 cal Miles are given in U.S. Coast

NO-DISCHARGE ZONE
 (see note Z)

Presidential Proclamation,
 previously identified as the
 depict the jurisdictional
 boundary off the Gulf coast
 e Line elsewhere remain in
 and the outer limit of the
 Zone and the 200-nautical
 Presidential Proclamation.
 aritime limits are subject

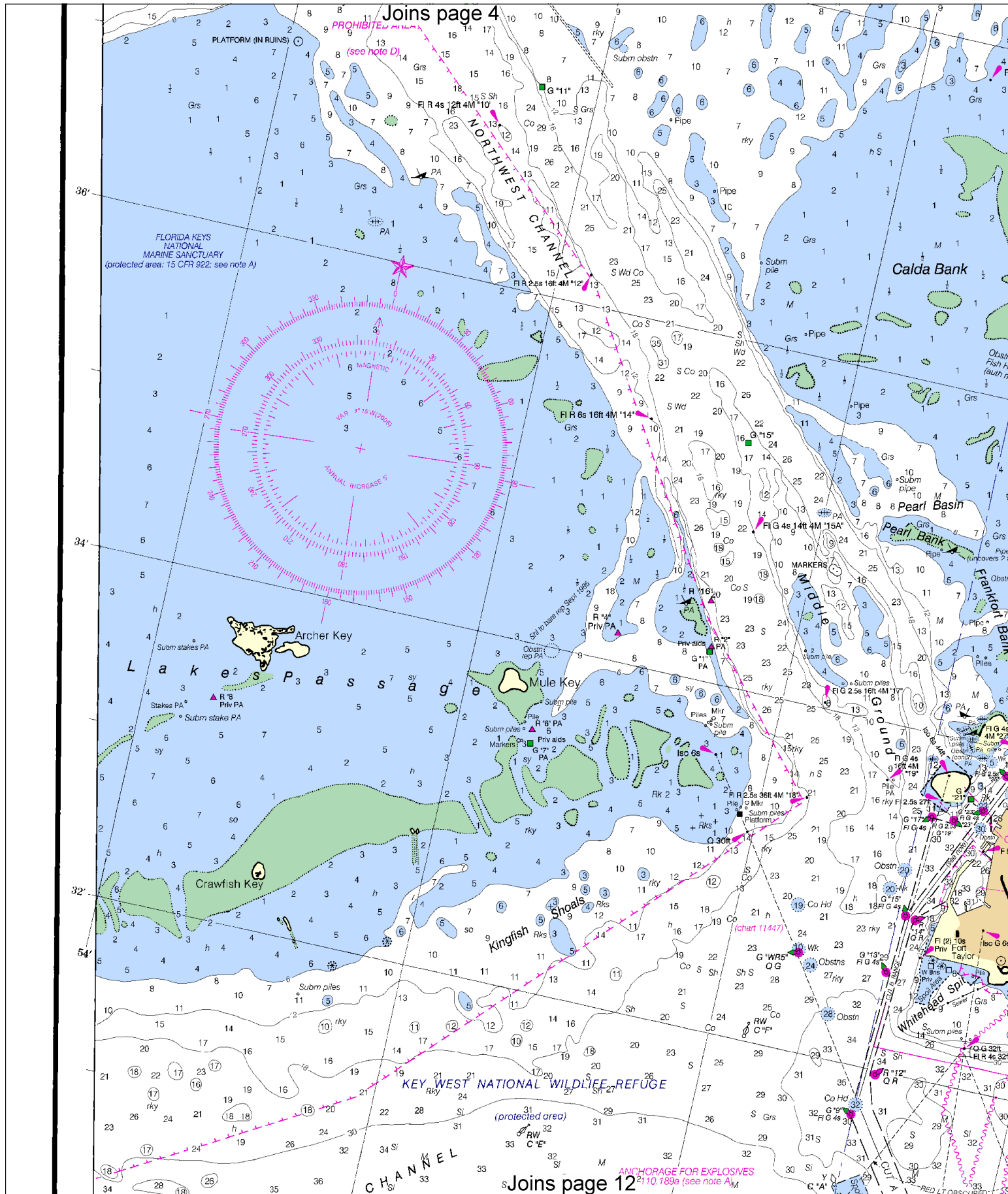
FLORIDA KEYS NATIONAL MARINE SANCTUARY
 (protected area: 15 CFR 922; see note A)

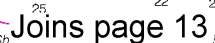
GREAT WHITE HERON NATIONAL WILDLIFE REFUGE
 (protected area)

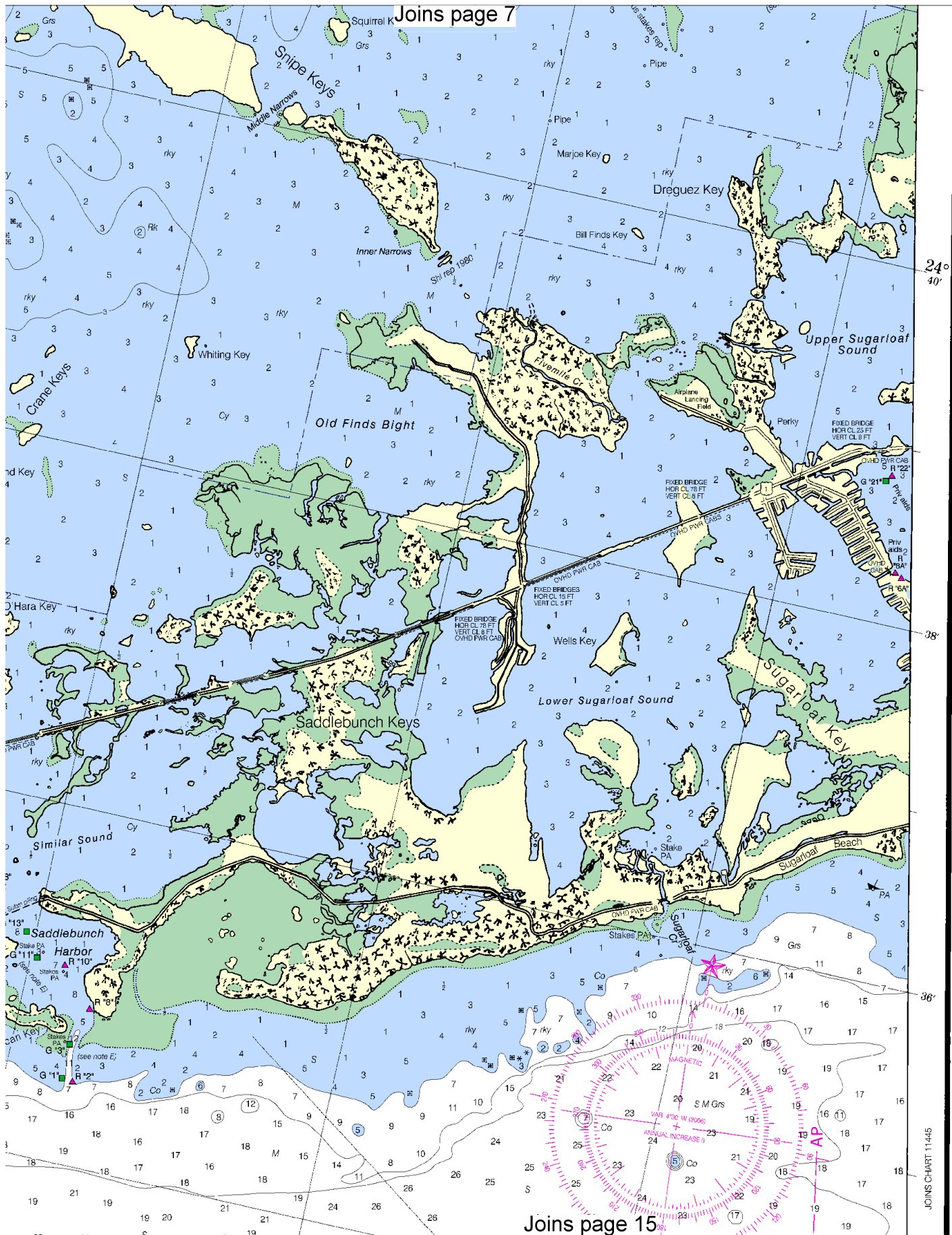
JOINS CHART 11448

JOINS page 11

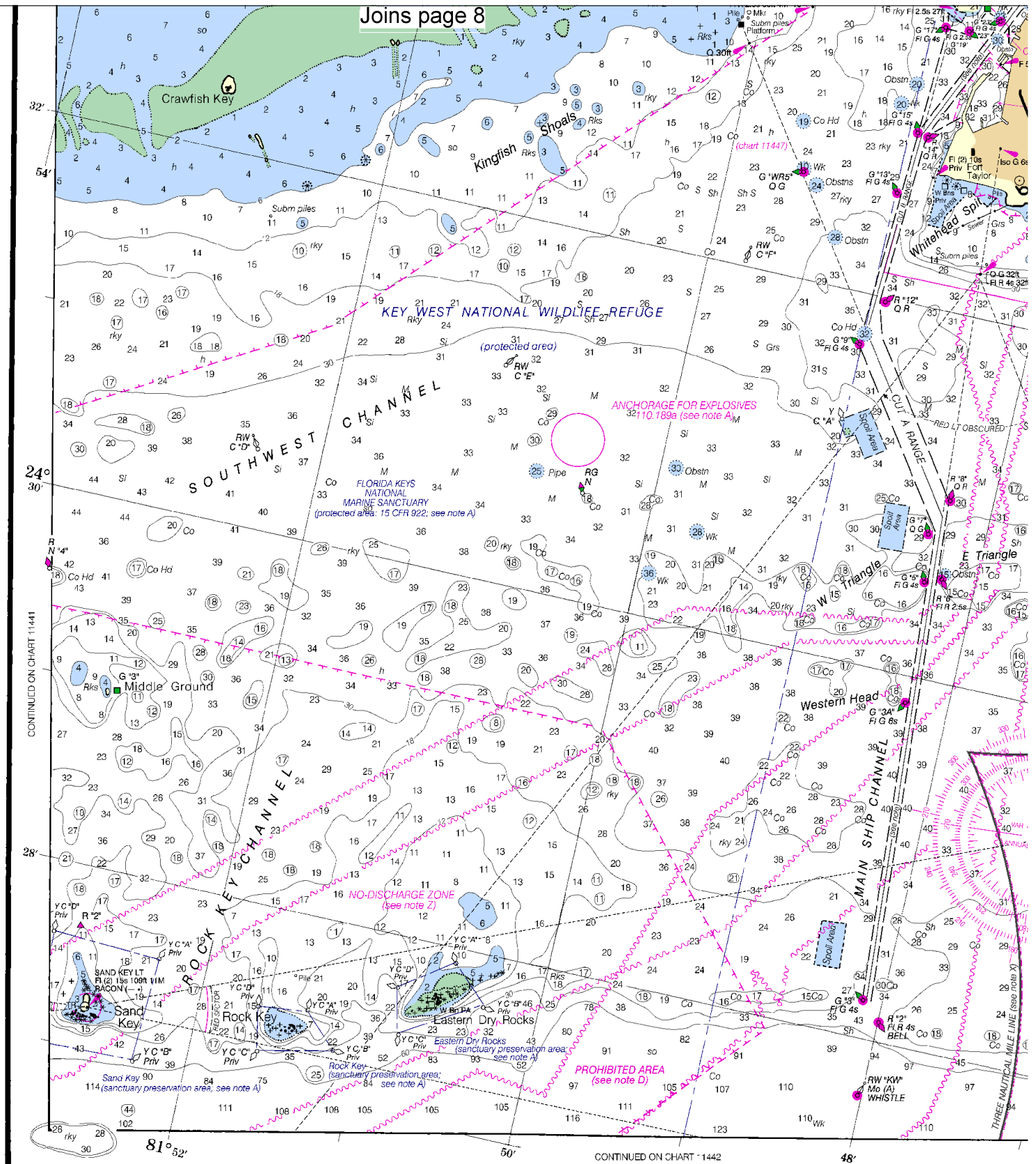
This BookletChart has been updated with: Coast Guard Local Notice To Mariners: 0710 2/16/2010,
NGA Weekly Notice to Mariners: 0910 2/27/2010,
Canadian Coast Guard Notice to Mariners: n/a .







Joins page 8



32nd Ed., Oct. /06 ■ Corrected through NM Oct. 21/06
Corrected through LNM Oct. 17/06

11446

CAUTION

This chart has been corrected from the Notice to Mariners (NM) published weekly by the National Geospatial-Intelligence Agency and the Local Notice to Mariners (LNM) issued periodically by each U.S. Coast Guard district to the dates shown in the lower left hand corner. Chart updates corrected from Notice to Mariners published after the dates shown in the lower left hand corner are available at nauticalcharts.noaa.gov.

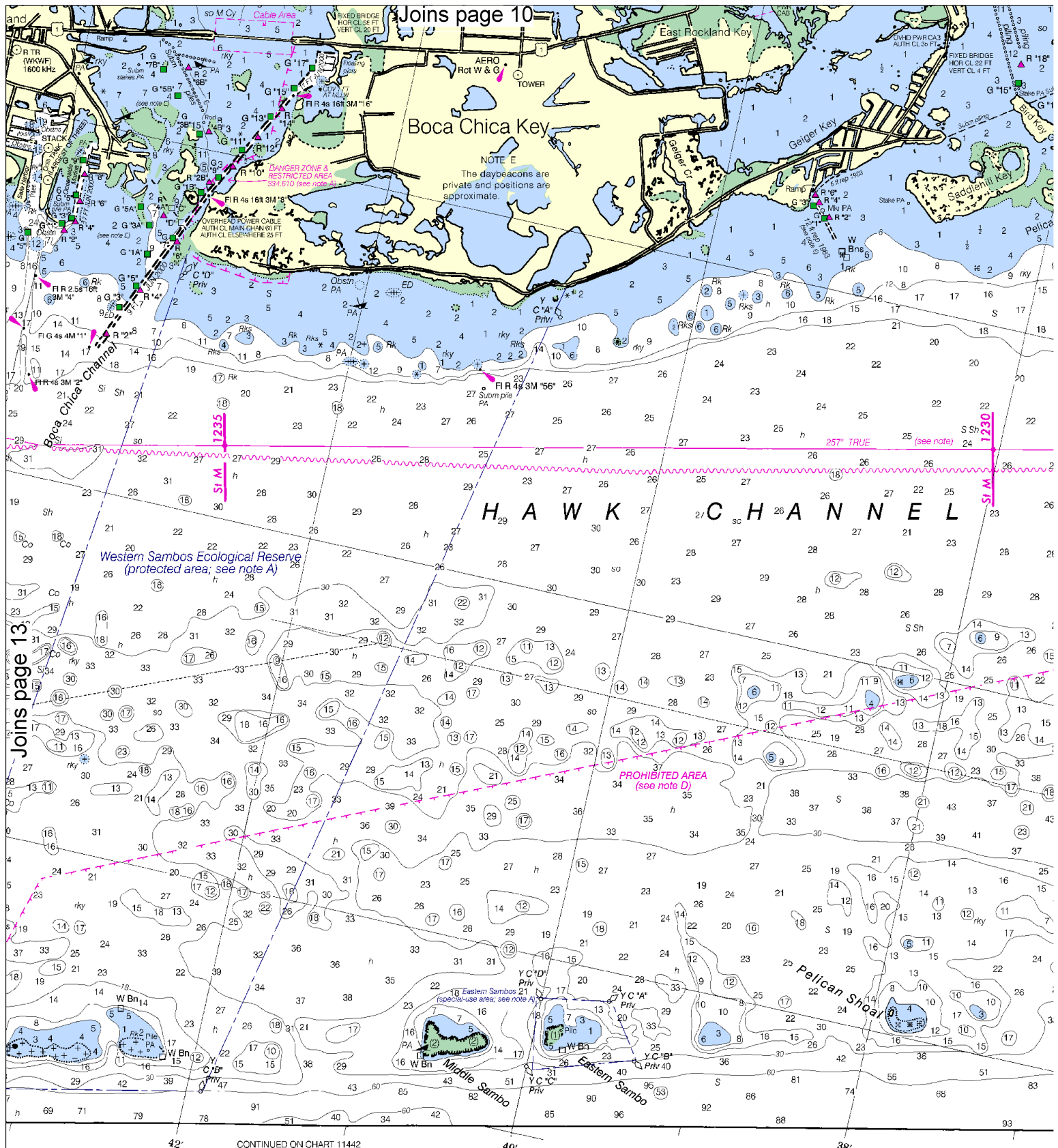
This nautical chart has been designed to promote safe navigation. Ocean Service encourages users to submit corrections, addition improving this chart to the Chief, Marine Chart Division (NCS Service, NOAA, Silver Spring, Maryland 20910-3282).

Printed at reduced scale.

SCALE 1:40,000
Nautical Miles

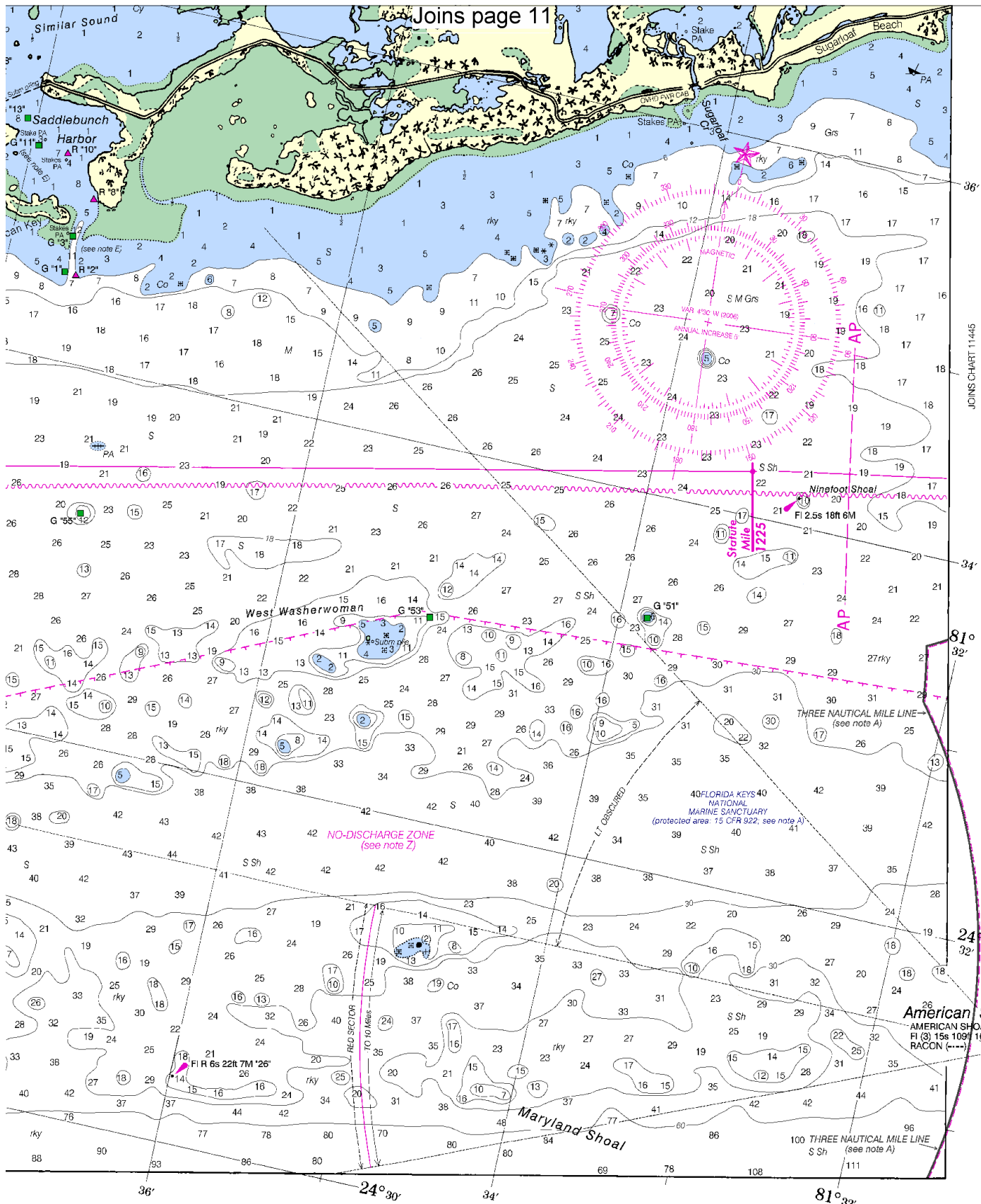
See Note on page 5.





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NATIONAL OCEANIC AND ATMOSPHERIC ADMINISTRATION
NATIONAL OCEAN SERVICE
COAST SURVEY

FATHOMS
FEET
METERS



Joins page 11

JOINS CHART 11445

ED. NO. 32

NSN 764201483698
NGA REFERENCE NO. 11XHA11446

Sugarloaf Key to Key West
SOUNDINGS IN FEET - SCALE 1:40,000

11446

15

EMERGENCY INFORMATION

VHF Marine Radio channels for use on the waterways:

Channel 6 – Inter-ship safety communications.

Channel 9 – Communications between boats and ship-to-coast.

Channel 13 – Navigation purposes at bridges, locks, and harbors.

Channel 16 – Emergency, distress and safety calls to Coast Guard and others, and to initiate calls to other vessels. Contact the other vessel, agree to another channel, and then switch.

Channel 22A – Calls between the Coast Guard and the public. Severe weather warnings, hazards to navigation and safety warnings are broadcast here.

Channels 68, 69, 71, 72 & 78A – Recreational boat channels.

Distress Call Procedures

1. Make sure radio is on.
2. Select Channel 16.
3. Press/Hold the transmit button.
4. Clearly say: "MAYDAY, MAYDAY, MAYDAY."
5. Also give: Vessel Name and/or Description; Position and/or Location; Nature of Emergency; Number of People on Board.
6. Release transmit button.
7. Wait for 10 seconds – If no response Repeat MAYDAY Call.

HAVE ALL PERSONS PUT ON LIFE JACKETS !!

Mobile Phones – Call 911 for water rescue.

Coast Guard Group Key West – 305-292-8856

Coast Guard Key West – 305-295-9700

FL Fish and Wildlife Conservation Comm – 888-404-3922

Coast Guard Atlantic Area Cmd – 757-398-6390

NOAA Weather Radio – 162.400 MHz, 162.425 MHz, 162.450 MHz, 162.475 MHz, 162.500 MHz, 162.525 MHz, 162.550 MHz.

Getting and Giving Help – Signal other boaters using visual distress signals (flares, orange flag, lights, arm signals); whistles; horns; and on your VHF radio. You are required by law to help boaters in trouble. Respond to distress signals, but do not endanger yourself.



NOAA CHARTING PUBLICATIONS

Official NOAA Nautical Charts – NOAA surveys and charts the national and territorial waters of the U.S, including the Great Lakes. We produce over 1,000 traditional nautical charts covering 3.4 million square nautical miles. Carriage of official NOAA charts is mandatory on the commercial ships that carry our commerce. They are used on every Navy and Coast Guard ship, fishing and passenger vessels, and are widely carried by recreational boaters. NOAA charts are available from official chart agents listed at: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official Print-on-Demand Nautical Charts – These full-scale NOAA charts are updated weekly by NOAA for all Notice to Mariner corrections. They have additional information added in the margin to supplement the chart. Print-on-Demand charts meet all federal chart carriage regulations for charts and updating. Produced under a public/private partnership between NOAA and OceanGrafix, LLC, suppliers of these premium charts are listed at www.OceanGrafix.com.

Official Electronic Navigational Charts (NOAA ENC[®]) – ENCs are digital files of each chart's features and their attributes for use in computer-based navigation systems. ENCs comply with standards of the International Hydrographic Organization. ENCs and their updates are available for free from NOAA at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

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Official BookletCharts[™] – BookletCharts[™] are reduced scale NOAA charts organized in page-sized pieces. The "Home Edition" can be downloaded from NOAA for free and printed. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/bookletcharts.

Official PocketCharts[™] – PocketCharts[™] are for beginning recreational boaters to use for planning and locating, but not for real navigation. Measuring a convenient 13" by 19", they have a 1/3 scale chart on one side, and safety, boating, and educational information on the reverse. They can be purchased at retail outlets and on the Internet.

Official U.S. Coast Pilot[®] – The Coast Pilots are 9 text volumes containing information important to navigators such as channel descriptions, port facilities, anchorages, bridge and cable clearances, currents, prominent features, weather, dangers, and Federal Regulations. They supplement the charts and are available from NOAA chart agents or may be downloaded for free at www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov.

Official On-Line Chart Viewer – All NOAA nautical charts are viewable here on-line using any Internet browser. Each chart is up-to-date with the most recent Notices to Mariners. Use these on-line charts as a ready reference or planning tool. The Internet address is www.NauticalCharts.gov/viewer.

Official Nautical Chart Catalogs – Large format, regional catalogs are available for free from official chart agents. Page size, state catalogs are posted on the Internet and can be printed at home for free. Go to <http://NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov/mcd/ccatalogs.htm>.

Internet Sites: www.NauticalCharts.NOAA.gov, www.NOAA.gov, www.TidesandCurrents.NOAA.gov, www.NOS.NOAA.gov.